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1884
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PACKET EDITION
N° 7943.

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Novels.

ROBERT MACKERN
1844—Cordoba—1844

SEASIDE
NOVELS.

The Standard
N° 7943

TELEGRAMS
HAVAS

SUNDAY JANUARY 20, 1889.

PARIS, 18.—General Grenell, Com-
mander-in-chief of the British force in
the Sudan, has been ordered to leave
the Sudan and return to England.

PARIS, 18.—Two gunboats have been
detached to Zanzibar, to reinforce the
Anglo-German squadron at present block-
ading the east coast of Africa, to wipe out
the slave trade.

PARIS, 18.—Another proposal to take
the Panama Canal has been made by a sym-
phonist of French bankers. General meet-
ing of shareholders will shortly be held, to
receive the report of the judicial liqui-
dators on the financial condition of the
Company.

PARIS, 19.—General Boulanger address-
ing the Paris working-men repeated once
more his rejection of anything tending
towards dictatorship, adding that it was an in-
vasion of his political enemies, of whom he
was not in the slightest afraid, knowing that
he was sustained by every sound element in the
Republic.

VIA GALVESTON
HOSTILITIES AT SUAKIM.

ILLNESS OF KING OF HOLLAND.
PRINCE FRISCHAK AND ENGLAND.

THE LORD SACKVILLE, INCIDENT.
COSACKS IN AFRICA.

DISSENT IN BOLIVIA.
YIERS ASSOCIATION AND OTHER AT ATLANTA.

SKAKIN, 16.—A detachment of enemy's
cavalry opened fire on outpost. Guns of
the fort silenced them.

LA HAYE, 16.—State of the King of Hol-
land shows no improvement. The cabinet
is deliberating on the question of an in-
terior reorganization.

Berlin, 16.—Prince Bismarck made sev-
eral short speeches today. His evident
anxiety to avoid anything that could in
any way annoy England attracts atten-
tion. He will also speak in Reichstag
today. Upper House of Prussian Parlia-
ment opened yesterday. President and
Vice-President made patriotic speeches.

PARIS, 16.—The Emperor was greeted with
raucous shouts of "viva" by Count
Ratier was re-elected president. Herr
von Radowitz vice-president, and Herr
Miguel second vice-president.

London, 16.—St. James' Gazette says
that Lord Salisbury was undoubtedly
right with regard to the Lord Sackville
case; the latter spoke when he ought to
have kept silent, and although he told the
truth his confidence was given to people
who had no claim thereon.

SKAKIN, 16.—A detachment of enemy's
cavalry arrived today from Trieste with
100 Cosacks who came to start a colony
in Abyssinia. Amplitude will leave to-
morrow. Italian garrison at Suakin
keeping a lookout to prevent them from
landing on Italian territory. Cosacks
allege that they have permission of
French government to land at Suakin.

VALPARAISO, 16.—Mr. Oscar Gacuna
Carrasco is engaged in the task of drawing
up the basis for a Chilean Press Associa-
tion similar to that existing in B. Aires.
A manifestation is being got up by Gov-
ernment to have a Court of
Appeal at Valparaiso, and all
the principal merchants and bankers
possible citizens are disposed to lend their
assistance. All the naval officers on board
Argentine vessels in port have visited their
Argentine comrades. Exchange is quoted
2941 Advers from Bolivia announce
northern forces have been defeated by
President Arce, on account of his prefer-
ence for the Southern towns, particularly
Sucre.

MONTEVIDEO.
(From our special Correspondent.)

As I foretold there is a rise in Natio-
nals which are quoted at 15.

Others at 68.
Nationals will continue rising.
Two strong Syndicates have been for-
med to drive them up.

President Tajes still "pasando."

REVIEW FOR EUROPE

Thou unexpected always happens! Whilst
plunged in the contemplation of its un-
rivalled prosperity, the country has been
startled by a revolution in Mendoza, so
sudden and so unexpected, that it can only
be compared to a tropical thunderstorm
bursting in a serene sky. In a few hours a
province was revolutionized, a Governor
deposed, a new one elected, and not a ripple
left on the political surface when the
news burst on the public in this city. The
"coup d'etat" cost the lives of four soldiers
and policemen. At the request of the de-
posed Governor, the National Government
immediately despatched intervention and
appointed an intervener who has now the
supreme command of the province. The
country at large condemns the revolution
which had no "raison d'être," as Mr. Hen-
derson was one of the best and most popular
of governors in the Interior, and has
very probably been restored to his im-
portant post as the head of the Andean
province. The only feature of the Men-
doza revolution is that its success was due
to the pressure of bayonets of the 12th In-
fantry Regiment of the Line.

The pernicious example set by the Men-
doza out-break, the facility with which it
was carried out, and the tendency with
which such political crises are treated in
these latitudes, have borne bad effects, and
of evil spirit of misanthropic agitation is
raising its head in the provinces of Santa Fe
and Entre-Rios. Discontent of this nature
is steadily undermining the respect for
provincial autonomy, and in the long run,
unless these chronic ills are abandoned, all
local provincial governments will crum-
ble and the country rush into a simu-
laneous revolution. The National Govern-
ment is also to blame for the compli-
cance with which it looks upon these
local squabbles that end in blood.
President of the Republic, in the name of
the country and for the sake of the in-
terests of all, should apply an iron hand in
quelling the spirit that is rising in the very
political party of which he has been pro-
claimed chief in nearly all the provinces
of the Republic, and should not allow
himself to be misled by the flattery of
Fé, by excluding indifferent and apathetic
Buenos Ayres—no man should show the
course and the force of the political
current that is gathering volume in the
country. Both the National Government
and the provinces are to blame for the
political crisis of a little subject, and it
is by no means a favourable feature to
see the contents of a paper prepared for
work as early as this. Four years
have passed before the actual state of po-
litical affairs in the Central Government
can be changed by pieces and being ac-
tively moved on the chess-board, and there
is a scramble to secure positions in the sev-
eral provinces. One of the most important
moves is the election of Mr. Manuel de
Alvear to the high post of Governor of Cordoba,
a province that wields the hegemony of the
Interior. The views and aspirations of the
new governor are no secret, but with the
fraternal power he may change his ideas
and his plans. He has the support of the
great majority of the province, and the main-
tenance of which has been elected to his high
post is a flattering proof of the confidence
and popularity he enjoys in his native pro-
vince. Both the National Government and
Alvear are at present negotiating in
Cordoba, and the reins of government are
now in the hands of the Vice-President
Dr. Carlos Pellegrini, who, it may be in-
teresting to foreign readers to know, is a
relative of the great English orator, John
Bright.

"Parturient Montevideo, mactare ridi-
culum." All the alarm raised by the
advent of the whole Brazilian fleet with an
army of ten thousand soldiers has resolved
itself into the arrival of three men of war,
1000 troops, and Marshal de Camargo,
Governor of Rio de Janeiro, who is en-
route for Matto Grosso, which is now
on the verge of a brilliant start.

The above figures are an eloquent proof
of the rising tendencies of the gold mar-
ket, and it cannot be said that there
is any powerful power at the back of
the general movement. The gold mar-
ket is at present in a state of high pre-
mium; the rise appears to be the nor-
mal swell of the tide that is flowing in
favor of those operating for a rise. The
speculation of the fortnight has been on
a small scale, but in December of
November.

We have remarked in previous issues
how our local gold market in the year 1888
fluctuated between a minimum at 43,000
and a maximum at 63,000, excepting the
months of November and December, when
the Government minted gold coins, and
the market was thrown into confusion by
the flood and great mass of counterfeit
gold coins that came into the country.
Now it is expected that if the Government
and the State Banks can abandon the
temptation of interfering in the specula-
tion of the gold market, a higher price
will continue this year, that is to say that
gold, if left alone, will fall and rise,
say between 50 and 60, or even higher.
But if any official manipulation takes place,
the market will be thrown into confusion,
and the price of fluctuation is certain to be
considerably extended, and as fluctuations
are the basis of the market, it is the in-
terest of all to keep State Banks and their
masters in the Government parlous out of
the gold market. In November, when
both the Government and the State Banks
lost money in their absurd attempt to curb
the market, but these in the secret of such
operations made millions out of the vic-
tim. It was the banks, the Govern-
ment, and especially the latter, who were
at it. It is in this fashion that fortunes are
so often picked up in the speculative world.

Owing to the tightness of the paper
market, all stocks have fallen, and the
market is now a sea of red. It will be re-
membered that at the close of the year, stocks
which had fallen to a very low ebb during
December recovered to a great extent, and
the present movement is certainly to be con-
sidered as a continuation of the same. The
tightness of the market, however, is a dan-
gerous sign, and it is to be hoped that the
Government will not be tempted to inter-
fere in the market.

Second Section, comprises the com-
pletion of the canal from the Rio de la
Plata to the Rio Uruguay, to be finished
on 1st October 1890.

Fourth Section, comprises Dock No. 2,
with all accessories; to be finished on
1st October 1890.

Fifth Section, comprises the comple-
tion of the canal from the Rio de la
Plata to the Rio Uruguay, to be finished
on 1st October 1890.

Sixth Section, comprises the comple-
tion of the canal from the Rio de la
Plata to the Rio Uruguay, to be finished
on 1st October 1890.

Seventh Section, comprises Dock No. 4,
to be completed on 1st October 1892.

Eighth Section, comprises the comple-
tion of the canal from the Rio de la
Plata to the Rio Uruguay, to be finished
on 1st October 1890.

Ninth Section, comprises Dock No. 3,
with all details. This is the final, and
ought to be completed on 1st July 1893.

We may add that at the rate the works
are going on under the present manage-
ment, they will be completed in the
month of August 1893. The activity with
which these mammoth works go ahead is a
glorious contrast to the dilatory progress
and bungling management of the City Im-
provement Works, better known as the
Buenos Aires Waterworks, for the last fifteen years.
In 1893 all the big ocean steamers that
go to and from the Rio de la Plata will
be moored in front of the Govern-
ment House over the old ground of
Buenos Aires, and the city will be a
maximium price of London property.
No wonder, if people are arguing that
value and real-estate in this city are the
highest in the world. We may add that
the top prices paid for real-estate in this
city are still much under the maximum
price recorded in Melbourne, not to men-
tion London and New York. There is
every probability of real-estate in this
city, even the dearest, rising 50 per cent.
in the next three years. There are also in
this city now worth 1000 mps, say 700
mgs, per square yard—at least it is said
that this high price has been refused for
some time. There are properties in this
city which were sold two years ago for 50,000
mgs, and are now in request at 100,000
mgs, "et sic de ceteris." Meaning, the
boom is still there and prices are rising
steadily; all the capitalists are going into
property as fast as they can, and they are
prudent.

The exchange market is drooping, in
spite of the reviving features in the pro-
duce markets, which had been very dull
of late. However, there is very little
doubt that the market will be revived by
the new arrivals, especially for
those from the north and north of Europe;
those from the south can take care of
themselves.

On London 47-7/16d.
Paris 500-501 fcs.
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Hamburg 4-63 marks.

MINISTER QUIRINO COSTA AND
DEPUTY BERIO

AN ASSURANCE MESSAGE

IMMIGRATION FIGURES

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The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr.
Quirino Costa, may lay claim to the credit
that he has surpassed all his predecessors
in his efforts to attract the best class of
immigrants from Europe to the Argentine
Republic. The Minister has been singularly for-
tunate in his choice of men, to create in Europe,
especially in the Centre and North, a pro-
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the admiration of the world by his brilliant
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the situation immediately telegraphed
the following message to the Argentine
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Parliament. The following is the Minister's
speech: "B. Aires, January 17th, 1889.
To Deputy Giuseppe Berio, Rome.
I beg to congratulate you on your
brilliant speech in the Italian Parliament,
on immigration to this Republic.
Italy in the eyes of the Argentine
people are brothers and allies, and
welcome hospitality to extend to them
establish a solidarity that you had occasion
to witness during your stay in Buenos
Aires. Italians and Argentines join
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To Deputy Giuseppe Berio, Rome.
I beg to congratulate you on your
brilliant speech in the Italian Parliament,
on immigration to this Republic.
Italy in the eyes of the Argentine
people are brothers and allies, and
welcome hospitality to extend to them
establish a solidarity that you had occasion
to witness during your stay in Buenos
Aires. Italians and Argentines join
together in the same sentiment, and the
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Every man has the

Every year the railroads of the United States from the North to the South, through the rolling-terrained lines and equate for the amount of traffic in the year, and our readers need not wonder what we mean when we say that the Constitution and One Cent law do not pleasure people who are in the North with the same commodities as the rainy days in the North we see two great lines of the West, and we are helping with each other; still able to supply waggons to the North and the South, and the South of the lateral, interior markets. Our railroads, as far as the main line, in this circumstance, it is no wonder, statisticians agree that the average yearly running of the railroad in any country in the United States is not for profit on the whole, but for the benefit of the people in this country is only very small. The returns of all the railroads in the United States in 1884 at 6 ope on the capital, on their cost of construction, and the profit was only 1884 at 6 ope on the capital, at that government guarantee much more with regard to the railroads, the East and the West, the Pacific Railroad, for instance, which is

away produced net profits
on their cost of construc-

Kilometres	
at Western B. A.	1182
Southern	1340
Central	40
América	77
of Great Western	36
of A. and Rosario	535
of Bahia	1109
at Santa Fe	210
of Argentina	396
at Argentina	160
of Bahia	691
in P. C. Colon	458
Central Entre Riano	238
Entre Riano	10
of Bahia	750
of Bahia	226

making an average kilometric cost of \$25,000, the capital invested in 526 kilometres would amount to \$13,150,000, and a 5 per cent return would be 114 million dollars. We think that we open the New Year with a very bright future in agriculture, and at least 5000 more in cattle and which will be begun this

Frédérique and Co. have at their disposal, surrounding the Government the terra fixed for the completion of the survey of their line from La Plata to Bahia. A survey to be signed by the President on

ndhomme and Co. have at

The concessionaires will be allowed Jan. 31 to complete the first train of the B. and O. N. Y. The concessionaires will be allowed Jan. 31 to complete the first train of the B. and O. N. Y. The concessionaires will be allowed Jan. 31 to complete the first train of the B. and O. N. Y.

abuses, which occur on
from time to time.

to the approval of Government officials. The first step was to have the Engineers' Department to allocate staff. Argentina to use concentrated state credit in the case of certain works of little importance. The second decree hands over the Argentine Government the toll toll bridge across the Arroyo de la Puja. And the third appoints the Engineers' Department to the Railway Board with the Buenos Ensenada Railway to make considerable improvements in the construction of the improvements soon.

For Kornblum, in a recent report to the Congress, states that he has obtained the Government to the construction of the first section from Palermo to Al. Pilar the way has been made. He has also been told that the entire line will be quite satisfactory in a short time. The other section from good country, in fact, course he found that 21 locomotives good working-order, and three passenger coaches. The trains are always delayed in one way or another, but the passenger train comes from the national capital. The trains are in full swing and turn out materials as a priority for light-railway. The first section from Palermo to Corboba Station of the Central Railway is beginning to be completed. It is expected that the light-rail should make such strides up while here in the Athens of the Argentine.

satisfactory punctuality. The

of a few gas-lamps. The very which are being erected in the cities of the Interior throw all here into the shade. But for junction Station and the prospect of Ciudad Guzman, the sun might hide our diminished lights. All these cities of the Interior are in good positions for money to obtain the best of everything is high time for dirt, dirty B, follow, for example of the prohibitions up country.

Jan. 7.

Board of Public Works have approved the approval of the Executive up for the construction of the line from the West American, Portals, Dupont and Co's concess-

Lucius Gonzalez and Co. have advanced \$200,000, balance due on many contracts, of the Central Line.

is now considerable animation of the contractor of the public and they are not just been passed by among them. We can imagine how Renewed of 400 metres of the station of the 11d of San Juan, the installation of the same as at Lomas de Zamora. The of the consanguineous works at the station of the house of the water; demolition of the present

the comfort of the public and
es have just been passed by

total extinction of a new one, resulting in the sale of the patent rights have also been given to the use of telegraph apparatus and communications. The Government has also 15 portable telegraph apparatus for the use of the military. The telegraph system for long distances has been made, and the salaries of officials increased.

By Mr. La Plata exchanged that of his and his relative, Minister of the Interior, Dr. Gonzalez, kept a sharp eye on the interests of the rural districts, opportunity of promoting those of the Province. The Government adopted a new tariff for all commodities, and we believe the Railway Company further has issued a franchise for the construction of the running of special trains to collect of the dairy farm and the use of the roads. And now, the solitude for the well-to-do of the great finds even a more recent economic note to the local Government. Southern Railway, that prosperous concern to effect in its freight charges. After a long period of prosperity and with the foremen of the reduced tariff—less, one would imagine that the Government's Company has the palsy picture of overcast-

5 portable telegraph appa-

